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Miscellaneous Reading.

Sorghum Apparatus and Operations.

The following extracts we take from
the Sorgo Journal:

The busy time of preparation for the
coming grinding season is now being
heard from all parts of the Sorghum camp.
Mills, evaporators, pipes and tanks and
all the paraphernalia of sirup and sugar
making are being considered, and the
plans for the coming season's work are
being rapidly determined. As the cir-
cumstances of each operator are in some
respects different from all others, each
will have occasion for the exercise of skill
and judgment in adapting his machinery
and apparatus to his own peculiar case.
We would like to offer a word of counsel
in answer to each of the many simple,
though to the inexperienced very perplex-
ing, questions which arise, but as we
have not the quality of ubiquity, enabling
us to be present everywhere to hear the
questions, nor the faculty of divination
by which we might catch them from the
vast deep, we must load and fire at
random, trusting that a paragraph here
and there will reach its mark.

HORSE-POWER MILLS.

Nine-tenths or more of all the Sorghum
crop grown in the country is worked by
horse-power mills. Sorghum is a home
crop, capable of being planted and man-
ufactured on the farm without any ex-
pensive or intricate machinery involving
rare engineering skill. It is interesting
to farmers, because it can be controlled
and managed on the farm without any
extraneous aids. If the Sorghum enter-
prise involved necessarily a great de-
parture from the routine of regular farm-
work, it might be then a profitable op-
eration, but only to a small number who
might make adequate preparation for it,
but not, as now, to the great mass. The
qualities and capacities of horse-power
mills adapted to the popular want, are
therefore of the first importance. Other
things being equal, that mill is best
for farmers which consumes least power,
and it is only repeating the commonest
maxim in mechanics to say that power
is most economically applied when used
most direct, without loss in overcoming
friction of intermediate and unnecessary
gearing. In vertical mills the force is
applied directly to the main roll. In hori-
zontal mills there must be intermediate
gearing, involving not only loss of power
in friction but additional machinery to
oil and keep in repair. Vertical mills,
when provided with a feed box, which
controls and regulates the entrance of
cane to the mill, are more convenient
and easily attended than horizontal
mills, for the reason that the feeder al-
ways supplies the cane at the same point,
the upper end of the feed box, and when
he has learned the way from his cane
pile to the feed box, can work about as
well in the dark or with his eyes shut,
as in the light.

In relation to the capacity of cane
mills, it is safe to calculate that a verti-
cal mill, working with one horse power
applied direct, will yield from cane in
ordinary condition forty gallons of juice
per hour, and will dispose of an acre of
cane in say three days. Two, three or
four horses working direct, and employ-
ed up to their full capacity, will accom-
plish proportionally more. The same
force, applied to a horizontal mill, thro'
a vertical shaft and a pair of bevel wheels,
will give ten to fifteen per cent. less in
effective results, owing to the greater loss
of power in friction.

Four horses working an ordinary
threshing machine power, back geared
down to give the appropriate motion for
the rolls, will not give the effective re-
sults of more than two and a half or
three horses working direct. For this
reason we regard the use of extra horse
power machines of any kind, where the
motion is speeded up to a velocity great-
er than is required for the mill, as very
bad economy. The more direct the power
is applied the greater will be the econ-
omy in all cases.

FILTERS.

It is an advantage to filter the juice as
it leaves the mill. It is not practicable
to strain it. The strainer becomes clog-
ged very shortly and rendered inopera-
tive, no matter how coarse and open it is

made. The arrangement must be such
as to allow the juice to flow slowly thro'
the filtering material. We have hereto-
fore described several plans, all upon the
same general principle. Here is another
one which will perhaps be found as simple
and convenient as any. Provide a bar-
rel, tub or box of any convenient dimen-
sions, to receive the juice as it comes
from the mill. Procure a piece of gas
pipe long enough to reach from the bot-
tom nearly to the top of the juice tank,
allowing also about three or four inches
at each end for a short bend. Heat one
end about three or four inches from the
end, to a red heat, and bend the pipe
carefully to a right angle. Heat the other
end and bend in the opposite direction.
Notice where the seam or weld in the
pipe occurs, and when bent let that come
on the outer and inner face of the curve,
not on the side, as it will be more apt to
part the weld and leak. Insert one end
into a hole, near the bottom of the juice
tank, which it should fit nicely, not too
tight. The pipe should then extend up
on the outside nearly to the top of the
tank, and the tank be filled with clean
straw. The juice now being admitted
will fill the tank to the level of the out-
let end of pipe, where it will flow out,
and from thence may be conducted away
or allowed to flow in another vessel. The
juice must, after the tank is filled, de-
scend very slowly through the straw,
and all suspended impurities will be re-
tained in the meshes, without, however,
being packed or compressed so tightly as
to obstruct the passage of juice. When
the filter requires to be emptied, rotate
the pipe down gradually until all the
juice flows out, leaving the impurities
adhering to the straw. The apparatus
will not leak at the joint or hole in the
tank where the pipe is inserted and in
which it rotates, if nicely fitted. An
inch pipe will answer for a one or two
horse mill, and a two inch pipe for a
power mill. For the latter it will be best
to procure cast-iron angles with screw
cut pipe to fit.

LIME AND BI-SULPHITE.

For some reason not yet explained,
lime produces an effect upon Sorghum
juice quite different from that which fol-
lows when used in the juice of tropical
cane. It discolors or darkens both, but
sorghum much more than tropical juice.
In addition to this it imparts to the sirup
of Sorghum a rank and to many an ex-
tremely unpleasant odor and taste. If
used to the extent of neutralizing all the
free acid, the sirup becomes unbearable,
and if the acid is not neutralized, the co-
agulation of feculences which should be
produced is only partial and the defeca-
tion but little improved.

Many, however, think it better to use
lime and we will afford them all the in-
formation we can. Provide the best and
purest white lime and slake by immers-
ing it in boiling hot water. It is then a
good plan to wash the slaked lime; stir
it up thoroughly with an abundance of
water and allow it to settle, pour off and
repeat two or three times. This dissolves
out some of the foreign substances, such
as soda and potash. Litmus paper should
be provided and the effect of the lime
tested very carefully as it is applied.

For the best mode of using lime we re-
produce from Sorgo Journal of September,
1864:

"The juice having been accumulated
in a wooden receiver, enough for a charge,
or if operating continuously, enough for
an hour's run, is tested with the litmus
paper. If very acid, it will turn the blue
paper instantly to a bright scarlet; if less
acid, a color bordering on crimson will
appear; if still less, a pink, and so on
through all the shades till with no acid,
no change will be produced upon the
paper. It is very rare that cane juice
fails to indicate some degree of acidity.
In case none is indicated, no lime need
be used. Fresh water-slaked lime hav-
ing been prepared in the morning,
enough for the day, by being thoroughly
mixed with water to the consistency of
milk, is now to be stirred anew, and after
standing a few seconds to allow the heavy
particles to subside, a definite measure of
the same is added to the juice and stirred
quickly, until perfectly diffused. After a
second or two again apply the test paper,
and if found that the hue first indicated
has been distinctly modified from scarlet
to crimson, or from crimson to pink, or
from pink to purple, probably enough
lime has been used; the portion remain-
ing undissolved may be depended upon
to complete the neutralization. If no
distinct change in the color of the paper
is produced by this first application, an-
other measure of lime may be added and
its effect observed as before, and still an-
other, if necessary, until the effect is pro-
duced. It is not safe to use the quantity
of lime found sufficient for one volume of
juice in another of equal volume, as the
acidity is not likely to be the same in any
two lots.

"For convenience, the litmus paper,
which is usually sold in small sheets,
should be cut into strips of an inch or two
long and a fourth of an inch wide. It
should be kept in a box or drawer away
from air, and particularly from the vapor
arising from the pans.

"Bi-sulphite of lime is an effective de-
colorizer and decolorizer. It is most ap-
propriately used by being allowed to drop
into the juice as it flows from the mill,
at the rate of from one to two pints to a
hundred gallons. As the substance is it-
self an acid, and as the sulphurous acid
which it contains is changed by the ab-
sorption of free oxygen to sulphuric acid,
it is a most active and injurious agent in
the boiling sirup; it should never be used
without the subsequent addition of quick
lime in the manner above described.

"Various other substances have been
used with juice, but without results suf-
ficiently important to command general
attention."

EVAPORATORS.

We have referred to the principles em-
bodied in the Cook evaporator so fre-
quently that we need not enlarge upon
them here. It seems to us to afford a per-
fect system of defecation, while it permits
the juice to be concentrated to sirup with
a shorter exposure to the destructive ac-
tion of heat than is allowed by any evap-
orator in the world. With regard to con-
venience in working, consumption of fuel
and general adaptation to the great popu-
lar requirements in every respect, we
think it inferior to none.

In using any of the other patented or
plain evaporators, the operator should
work with as little juice at a time as the
apparatus will allow. It does not, how-
ever, make so much difference about
quantity in the first stages of boiling.—
The conversion, discoloration, and all the
mischiefs produced by excessive heat oc-
curs late in the process, when the sirup
is nearly done. The reason of this is plain.
In the first place the temperature of
boiling sirup is fifteen or twenty de-
grees greater than it is in a state of juice.
In the next place, which is of greater im-
portance, the sirup is more sluggish, and
the particles coming in contact with the
heated plate, having little mobility, re-
main in contact longer, and are thereby
charred.

COOLING SIRUPS.

Sirup should be cooled as soon as pos-
sible, after being removed from the fire,
down to a temperature as low as least
200° F., and somewhat lower if to be put
directly into barrels.

The following is a plan for a cooler
which answers very well. Prepare a
wooden box four feet long, eighteen
inches wide, and ten inches deep, with
cross bars five inches high, fitted, not
perfectly tight at the bottom, at intervals
of six inches. One end of the box should
be pivoted or hinged to a support, and
the other should have a cord or chain
reaching up to one end of a lever arrang-
ed to work like a pump handle. After
running in hot sirup, say eight gallons
for a box of the dimensions given, the
pump handle lever may be worked to
raise and lower the free end of the box
moderately, causing the sirup to flow
from end to end in short cascades over
the bars, exposing a large amount of sur-
face continuously to the air. Four or
five minutes will suffice by this process,
which is not laborious, to cool the sirup.
The free end of the box may then be let
low enough to draw off the sirup there-
from; the crossbars being loosely fitted
to the bottom, allow the sirup remaining
in the divisions to underflow to the lower
end.

In operating by the Cook or any con-
tinuous process, it is a good plan to pro-
vide a large, shallow box, with a thin gal-
vanized iron bottom. Support at a
suitable height upon tressels and allow
the sirup to flow into it at one end and
from the other end discharge into the bar-
rel. The surface exposed above and be-
low carries off the heat rapidly. If not
convenient to run the sirup directly from
the pan to the cooler, it may be caught in
a bucket and emptied in. This plan ex-
poses the sirup to dust and insects, par-
ticularly that species of two-legged insect
which is very fond of Sorghum and can
not refrain from dipping in whenever an
opportunity occurs.

QUALITY OF JUICE AND USE OF SACHA- ROMETER.

Cane juice holding sugar in solution is
thereby rendered heavier than water. In-
soluble impurities do not increase the
gravity as they displace their own weight
of water, that is, they add to the bulk of
the fluid the equivalent of their own
weight. The saccharometer is an instru-
ment used in fluid containing soluble
matter, to determine the quantity held
in solution. Each degree in Beaume's
scale indicates about 1-8-10 per cent. of
sugar or other soluble matter contained.

The following table gives the per cent-
age of sugar for each degree up to 40°.
This is for solutions containing no other
soluble matter and based upon a tempera-
ture of 60° F.

Degrees of Density.	Sugar in 100 parts.	Degrees of Density.	Sugar in 100 parts.
1	.085	21	.493
2	.170	22	.507
3	.255	23	.521
4	.340	24	.535
5	.425	25	.549
6	.510	26	.563
7	.595	27	.577
8	.680	28	.591
9	.765	29	.605
10	.850	30	.619
11	.935	31	.633
12	1.020	32	.647
13	1.105	33	.661
14	1.190	34	.675
15	1.275	35	.689
16	1.360	36	.703
17	1.445	37	.717
18	1.530	38	.731
19	1.615	39	.745
20	1.700	40	.759

The presence of earthy salts in the so-
lution are indicated by the saccharom-
eter. The quantity contained in cane
juice often amounts to something con-
siderable, and an allowance should be
made when a close calculation is propos-
ed. There are no convenient means of
determining how much should be allowed,
but a deduction of one degree from the
mark indicated, will probably cover
in all cases.

"Hard water" is hard because it con-
tains these salts in solution, and they in-
dicate their presence when tested with a
saccharometer by a displacement of $\frac{1}{2}$ to
 $\frac{1}{3}$.

We here give a table which originally
appeared in the Journal for July, 1864,
showing various per cents of juice ex-
pressed and the quantity in gallons for
each, from a given quantity of cane; also,
various degrees of saccharine richness
and the quantity of sirup for each, for
the given quantity of cane.

Quantity of cane, in tons.	Percent of juice expressed.	Quantity of juice in gallons.
1 ton	60	143
1 ton	65	148
1 ton	70	153
1 ton	75	158
1 ton	80	163

The following table is interesting as
showing how a given quantity, by
weight, of comparatively dry but rich
cane may yield no more sirup than a
similar quantity of very green cane with
a comparatively weak juice:

Quantity of cane, in tons.	Percent of juice expressed.	Quantity of juice in gallons.
1 ton	60	143
1 ton	65	148
1 ton	70	153
1 ton	75	158
1 ton	80	163

In the above tables allowance is made
for loss by skimming and incidental
waste.

A very careful observer informs us that
the quantities given in our tables are not
always realized. He thinks more allow-
ance for wastage should be made. The
following is his plan for estimating the
quantity of sirup, juice of a certain den-
sity will yield. It is a very convenient
process and certainly affords a safe al-
lowance for drawbacks.

Divide the number of gallons of juice
by the number of times the degrees of sac-
charine density will go into 80.

EXAMPLE. Required the number of
gallons of sirup which may be produced
from 100 gallons of juice marking 8° B.:
60 divided by 8 equal 7½.
100 divided by 7½ equal 13½ gals. nearly.

This rule, applied to the quantities of
juice given in our tables, will give from
one to four gallons of sirup less than we
have estimated. This is too close an es-
timate, we think, and does not provide a
different element, but it affords a con-
venient way of making a rough estimate.
If the calculation were hypothesized
upon 56 instead of 60 it would be nearer
correct, but the former is not so conveni-
ently divisible, and in common rough
calculations the little inaccuracy may be
waived for the sake of a rule or basis by
which it can be worked off hand.

In using the saccharometer the upper
end which stands above the juice should
be perfectly clean, no sirup or anything
adhering to it. Glass instruments can
be kept cleaner and are not so subject to
inaccuracies as brass. The former are
liable to break, but the latter are very
durable and allowed to fall are almost cer-
tain to receive dents or injuries which
render them inaccurate. French saccha-
rometers are generally correct; Ameri-
can instruments, sometimes. Saccha-
rometers should stand at zero in rain-water
at the temperature of 60° F. An instru-
ment may be correct at zero, but if the
scale is not graduated accurately with
reference to the size of the stem, it may
be far out of the way at the higher points;
hence the importance of procuring in-
struments of good reliable make.

"There is one thing sure," said Mrs.
Partington, "the females of the present
regeneration are a heap more indepen-
dent than they used to be. Why, I
saw a gal go by the other day, that I
knew belonged to the historical class of
society, with her dress all tucked up to
her knee, her hair all buzzed up like as
if she hadn't had time to comb it for a
week, and one of her grandmother's old
caps, in an awful crumpled condition,
on her head. Why, laws, honey, when
I had my clothes tucked up that way,
and my head kivered with an old white
rag, I would run for dear life; the gals
then were innocent, unconfessed critters;
now they are what the French call
"blazes."

It must have been a twin-sister of this
gentlewoman who, having been nearly
drowned by falling into a well, commis-
sioned a very rich bull, when she piously
and thankfully declared that *only for
Providence and another woman* she would
never have got out.

The cheapest excursion you may
make is into the realms of Fancy. No
return ticket is required.

THE GERMAN Confederation will be
able to muster an army of 1,116,000 men.

The Cost of Building.

Next to articles of food and clothing,
the cost of building materials and of
buildings directly affect the enjoyment
of the community and the interests of
our industries. Great as the advance in
rents and the price of dwellings has
been, yet the rise has not, until recently,
been equal to that of the value of com-
modities. Until about the middle of
1863, building materials sympathized but
little with the general advance of prices;
for the reason that large stocks were on
hand, which, in connection with a dull-
ness in the trade, and moderate wages,
enabled new buildings to be erected at a
nominal advance upon old prices. From
that time up to the spring of 1865 the
advance was by no means proportionate
with that of produce and manufactures.
At that period, however, the demand for
dwellings became so pressing, and the
stocks of timber and lumber so largely
reduced, while wages were also doubled,
that as compared with former rates, that the
prices of materials at once rose to about
100 per cent. over those current at the
commencement of the war. This ad-
vance was followed by a reaction of about
10 per cent.; which has since been suc-
ceeded by another upward movement;
so that to-day the cost of building aver-
ages more than at any previous period.
Below we give an interesting table show-
ing the prices of the various building
materials in September of each of the
last seven years:

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x4	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$2.50
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x6	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x8	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x10	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x12	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x14	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x16	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x18	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x20	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x22	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x24	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x26	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x28	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x30	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x32	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x34	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x36	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x38	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x40	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x42	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x44	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x46	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x48	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x50	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x52	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x54	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x56	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x58	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x60	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x62	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x64	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x66	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x68	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x70	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x72	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x74	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x76	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x78	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x80	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x82	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x84	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x86	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x88	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.50
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x90	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x92	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.50
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x94	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x96	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x98	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00
Iron, Scotch Pine, 2x100	26.50	26.50	26.50	26.50	26.50	26.50	26.50

Agricultural Department.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

Resolved, That the Board approve of the establishment of the paper at Louisville called the "INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE," and recommend it to the patronage of the agriculturists and mechanics of the State.

Kentucky Pomological and Horticultural Society.

By resolution adopted at a late meeting of the Directors, the "INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE" was adopted as the official organ of the society.

The Quality of Our Wheat.

High quality in wheat can only be obtained where there is sufficient heat in summer for its perfect elaboration. There is nothing that will take the place of sunshine. In this respect the climate of the United States is far better for the production of wheat of high quality, than that of Great Britain.

The best wheat years in England are the driest and hottest. The year 1863, with its great heat, was the best wheat season ever known in England. The crop was never before so large, or the quality so good. The heat of the summer months approximated closely to that of this country. With "high farming" there is nothing which the English wheat-grower dreads so much as a cold, moist summer. Could he be always sure of an American summer, he could calculate on obtaining an average yield of not less than forty bushels per acre, and of the highest quality. But should he make his land rich enough to produce a heavy crop in a dry season, and a cool, moist summer should ensue, his wheat would be all laid and not yield half a crop. So far as the summer climate is concerned, therefore, the American wheat-grower has everything that he can desire. Ours is the climate for "high farming."

The severity of the winters, and cold, late, wet springs, followed suddenly by dry, hot summers, are the chief drawbacks to our American climate; but their injurious effects can easily be guarded against. All that we need is good farming. The land must be drained, well cultivated, properly enriched, and sowed with a variety that matures early, and the result will be all that can be desired. In moist lands, especially, the roots of grain which are not well protected by a healthy growth in autumn are very sure, by the upheaving of the ground, to be broken and exposed to a killing cold in winter. This is inevitable in long-cultivated and moist lands. In new soils, rendered light and porous by the remains of vegetable matter, late sowing often results differently. Underdraining will lengthen the season at least two weeks in autumn and spring. The land will be dryer and warmer in spring and fall, and cooler and more moist during the summer months. The wheat on thoroughly underdrained, well cultivated, and enriched land, will make a strong healthy growth in autumn, and thus be enabled to protect itself against the rigors of our severest winters; while it will come forward rapidly during the cool spring months, and by the time that dry, hot weather sets in, the plants will be so far advanced, and so full of sap, that all that is needed is for the crop to mature. It is at this point we need sufficient sunshine to elaborate the juices of the plant and give us heat of high quality; and it is just here that the American climate is so far superior to that of Great Britain. It is seldom, indeed, that we have not sun enough to mature the heaviest crops when the soil and culture are adapted to the wheat plant.—[*Constitution Report.*]

Fabrication of Thread from the Stalks of the Cotton Plant.

An inventor in New Orleans has been turning his attention to the value of the stalk of the cotton plant for the purpose not only of thread, but of cloth, and has succeeded in making the former, strong, fine, and every way valuable to the industrial world. The article is as soft and pliable as thread from flax, and can at once be converted into a serviceable fabric, full as durable as muslin, or the ordinary cotton cloth. One hundred and twenty pounds of stalks will turn out forty pounds of thread. A factory is to be established, according to our informant, for the manufacture of thread and cloth, at an early day.

This discovery is not new, but the application of the discovery has never been made till now. It has long been known that the fibrous substance in the cotton stalk bore a strong resemblance to the fibre of flax, but the test of its adaptability as a textile material is now for the first time made. Should there be no mistake in the experiment alluded to, the actual fabrication of the thread, the manufacture of cotton cloth from this, and the value of the cotton product is increased 100 per cent. at once. This remarkable and important experiment ought to lend extraordinary buoyancy to the spirits of the cotton growers. It will be but few years if this discovery is what it claims, before the South can recuperate with a vigor she never experienced before, and her recuperation is hundreds of millions into the pockets of Northern merchants, for cotton is the great staple which moves commerce.—[*Journal of Applied Chemistry.*]

MANKING TREES.—It is a mistaken notion that farmers have got into their heads of applying all the manure close up around the foot of the trees. The roots run off for a long distance, whence they obtain but slight nourishment. Plow to a slight depth around the trees, in a circle, say from eight to ten feet, and apply well-rotted barn-yard manure and carefully dig away the dirt around the base of the tree, and see if the borers are at work. If so, get a small piece of wire and probe the wound and it is quite likely you may hit the worm, if so, see that you probe it out, and then apply some wood ashes around the base and carefully replace the earth, and you will see new vigor infused into these barren scrubby trees.—[*Maryland Farmer.*]

In Northern Louisiana a mining company has struck a solid block of pure lead, which is estimated to weigh thirty-three tons. A number of other large blocks were found at a distance of eleven miles below the surface.

The Cereal Crops and Export Trade.

Sufficient time has elapsed since the heavy rains and frosts in the Northwest to form a tolerably correct estimate of the damage sustained by the corn crop. We have received a mass of information upon the subject from correspondents and newspapers, whose means for procuring it are superior, which forces the conviction that much of the fear that has been expressed for the crop has been based upon superficial observation. That the yield has been somewhat curtailed there is no reason to doubt; but, from the largely increased area of ground seeded, the concurrent testimony of those who have made inquiry, aided by an extended observation and collection of evidence is, that the damage has not been sufficiently great to prevent the harvesting of a larger crop this year in the Northwest than in any previous season in its history. That there will be a much larger supply of unseasoned corn, there is every reason to believe. The agricultural report for September places the crop at more than 1,000,000 bushels, adding that, "although late fears of killing frosts have been realized only to a small extent, yet recently deluging rains have overflowed large areas of ripening corn in the West and retarded its maturing, generally arousing some apprehensions of inferior quality in that which is not fully matured." Later advice may alter the present aspect of the question of supply, and upon this many important contingencies hinge, among them the extent of the trade and the prices of hog products.

Pork operators are watching the course of events with more than the usual degree of interest. The stock of pork all over the country is very light, the quantity in this market being, on the 1st inst., only 47,665 bbls.—the lightest supply for many years. Corn has lately advanced materially, but the improvement in the price of pork has been quite unimportant, the article being, at the present high prices, rather delicate to handle, owing to the difficulties which environ the trade.

With regard to the export trade in corn and other cereal crops, the prospects look more encouraging. The advice which have reached us from the other side of the Atlantic for some time past have not been favorable as regards the agricultural interests, either in Great Britain or on the continent. The summer has been cool and unseasonable, and during harvest a large amount of rain fell which injured the grain crops more or less, and this, coupled with the fact that they were below an average, has caused a gradual advance in prices, with a strong market. The limits of shippers have lately been raised, and this encouraged the hope that we may have a brisk demand during the winter and spring. The light receipts and high prices, however, continue to operate as a serious drawback to the export trade, and an easy money market has a tendency to aggravate matters by enabling speculators to largely control prices.—[*New York Shipping List.*]

We clip the following stock sales in Bourbon county from the True Kentuckian and Western Citizen:

HIGH-PRICED DEERHAMS.—George M. Bedford, of this county, sold to Thos. Graves, of Boone, three Durham heifers at \$800, \$350 and \$250.

HIGH-PRICED MULES.—Todd Wilson, of this county, sold twenty-one two-year old mules and one common horse to Col. H. C. Heyman, of New Orleans, for \$4,000. This is only beaten by Bishop & Hilder, of this county, who sold fifty mules for \$200 per head.

GREAT SALE OF ALDERNEY CATTLE. The Alderney Company, of Bourbon, will sell at public sale, on Thursday, Oct. 25, at Paris, thirty-eight head of Alderney cows and calves. Persons wanting these famous milkers can secure thoroughbreds at this sale.

TROTTER STOCK SOLD.—At Dr. J. Ed. Ray's sale a three-year old Abdallah mare sold for \$650; an Erission mare was bid to \$675; two yearling Membrino fillies were sold at \$380; an Abdallah horse sold at \$300; an Eclipse mare at \$100; and a buggy horse at \$168.

DOC. HOLADAY'S BIG STOCK.—The above-named gentleman is somewhat famous in his "neck o' woods" for handling stock, and getting up the big breeds. Last week he sold to John Caldwell a yearling heifer weighing 1,020 pounds, for \$71 30.

On the 25th of last month he sold to John B. Herndon, a sucking mule, which measured 4 feet and 7 inches in height, clean-limbed and likely.

Can any of our Bourbon stock-growers beat these figures?—[*Mayville Bulletin.*]

Yes, and not half try. The first one we spoke to on the subject gave us the following items:

John W. Sparks sold four head of yearling cattle averaging 1075 lbs. each.

He also sold two sucking mules to H. D. Ayers at \$232 50; one was 14 hands high, and the other 14 hands and 1 inch high.

Todd Wilson sold two sucking mules to J. Wes. Forman at \$300. One measured 14 hands and 1 inch in height. He will bet a suit of clothes that he has six others which will out-measure the Mason county mule.

Trot out some more of your scrubs, neighbor.

At the sale of Isaac C. Vanmeter, Esq., October 6th, the stock sold well; horses selling from \$45 to \$225—the average price of 16 being \$115 50; sheep from \$4 50 to \$9; hogs from \$8 to \$22; cattle from \$45 to \$230—average price \$106—46 animals selling for \$4,578. The entire amount of sales being about \$7,200.

S. M. Hilder sold, October 6th, for John H. Payne and the Halleys, 19 head of four year old cattle, at \$85 30; 73 two year old cattle, \$72 50; 15 yearlings, \$46; 1 broke mule, \$155; 1 lot of hogs, \$9 per 100 lbs.

The gross receipts of the State Fair were \$4,715 63. The premiums and other expenses did not exceed \$3,000, leaving a balance of some \$1,800.

The receipts of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Fair, last week, were about \$75,000.

The Fiscal Report for 1866.

The official report of the transactions of the National Treasury during the last fiscal year, has just been published, and has been prepared for several years. And this in two special points of view. First, the expenditure has been less than was expected; and secondly, the income has been much greater than was expected.

As to the expenditure, Mr. McCulloch in his annual report to Congress last December estimated the amounts required in 1865-6, for the War and Navy Departments, at 473 millions and 51 millions respectively. The amount actually wanted has only been 284 millions for the War Department, and 43 millions for the Navy, making together an expenditure of 327 millions instead of 524 millions. The war and navy departments together have cost the nation during the last six years almost 4,000 millions. This amount was expended as follows: in 1861, 35 millions; in 1862, 47 millions; in 1863, 662 millions; in 1864, 776 millions; in 1865, 1153 millions, and in 1866, 327 millions. It is one of the most extraordinary facts recorded in the financial annals of modern nations that, notwithstanding the prodigious strain on our resources in men and money incident to a war of such colossal dimensions and of such protracted duration, we were able to raise during the last year of hostilities no less a sum than 1500 millions of dollars. This amount, the expenditure of which was essential for the conservation of the National life and for the vindication of our National unity, we obtained without resort to any foreign loan; for gold was widely fluctuating at a very high premium, and U. S. bonds were quoted in Europe below 50 cents on the dollar. Such a triumph of financial strength has never been paralleled, and while it shows us the magnificent extent of our resources, it illustrates the principle which is confirmed by our whole history, that however great the crisis, however crushing the trial which comes upon us as a nation, we never fail to shake off our lethargy, develop our strength, and rise to the level of the duty, the self-sacrifice, the exertion required to make us masters of the situation. Providence has evidently set up this young imperial giant of a nation that he might give the world unknown and unanticipated proofs of the vitality, the recuperative power and the elastic energy of free peoples and of free institutions.

But let us now turn, secondly, to the revenue of the past year, which, as we have said, has exceeded what was believed possible. Mr. McCulloch estimated the receipts from customs at 147 millions. The actual amount is 170 millions. From internal revenue, he thought we might get 271 millions; we have actually collected 360 millions. Our aggregate annual revenue, exclusive of loans, was 556 millions instead of the anticipated 467 millions. And among the great charms of this exhibit is the fact that our National industry has not shown any very positive signs of serious injury from the sudden pressure of such a prodigious weight of taxation on the productive machinery of the country. Our material prosperity seems at present to be unimpaired, and there are indications that, as a people, we are richer to-day than ever we were, in all such items of National wealth as are usually enumerated in the census reports.

The rapid growth of our government revenue has satisfactorily proved the tax capacities of this country, and has forever put to silence the cavils of the croakers at home and abroad who questioned our ability to pay, or our willingness to submit to excessive fiscal demands. Last year we raised from customs and internal revenue an aggregate of 488 millions. In 1865 the amount from both sources was 294 millions; in 1864, 213 millions, and in 1863, 106 millions. It may fairly be doubted, however, whether it will be proper to continue our internal tax system at precisely its present dimensions. Several of the taxes are very oppressive to the people, and cost us much more than finds its way into the Treasury. And although the people at large do not feel severely the mischief that some of these taxes are working, still an increasing number of individuals may be suffering without their complaints having as yet found a voice capable of reaching the ear of the general public.

There is another important point which we should not pass by in our review of the financial year. We mean the diminution of the debt, and the consequent easing up of the pressure it exerts on our monetary resources. In July, 1863, the aggregate of the debt was 2682 millions, and the expenses of the following year Mr. McCulloch estimated would so far exceed the revenue as to raise the aggregate to 2794 millions. Here, then, we have again a very satisfactory state of things; for the real amount of the national debt, on the 1st of July, 1866, was less than 2680 millions, or 114 millions less than we had calculated on. The effect on the public credit, produced by so vigorous and gratifying a liquidation of the indebtedness of the Treasury, is impossible to overestimate. These facts, and many more of a like kind, which we have no space to detail, help us to understand what it is that those speculators whose policy it has been to "bear" Government securities have for some years past lost money, while those whose confidence in our financial future has led them to act in the opposite direction have, almost without exception, been prosperous. A striking instance of the faith of the people in the Government credit was afforded recently, when the atrocious attempt of some swindling clique of speculators to make money by plundering the credulous public found expression in the telegram to the Philadelphia Ledger relative to the President. The gold market was thrown into temporary spasms; the financial circles were agitated; but Government securities were scarcely affected at all, the dullness and the fractional decline being chiefly due to other causes, and especially to the cable report said to have been received by a leading foreign firm in Wall street, of lower prices for five-tenths in the London Stock Exchange.—[*N. Y. Chronicle.*]

A Frenchman who had been in India, speaking of tiger hunts, said:

When ze Frenchman hunt ze tiger, ah! ze sport is grand, magnifique! but when ze tiger hunt ze Frenchman, ou! ze is ze very devil to pay!

Southern Manufactories.

We are pleased to hear, says the Montgomery Mail, that the attention of our people is being earnestly directed toward the erection of cotton factories. At Prattville, fourteen miles from Montgomery, upon Swift creek, the factory of Mr. David Pratt is already in operation, giving occupation to three hundred and fifty laborers, men, women and children. One mile above Prattville, upon the same creek, is the site of the new factory being established by our fellow-citizens, Messrs. Munter & Faber, the machinery for which has just been received from Liverpool.

At Autaugaville, twenty-five miles from Montgomery, preparations are being made to resume operations at the factory upon Autauga creek, and in a few weeks we may expect to hear the hum of the spindles.

These three factories of Autauga, upon creeks which supply an unending water power, will give employment to not less than twelve hundred men, women and children.

A company of capitalists is examining the falls of the Coosa above Wetumpka, with a view to erect an extensive factory at that future Lowell of the South. This will be but the pioneer of others, for the situation at Wetumpka being once developed, nothing can prevent the village from becoming the manufacturing seat of Alabama.

The admirable water power at Tallahassee has already invited the enterprise of a flourishing manufacturing company, which is at present increasing its machinery, and extending its sphere of usefulness and profit.

REBUILDING OF A COTTON FACTORY AND PAPER MILL.

A correspondent of the Augusta Constitutionalist, writing from Marietta, Ga., states that the Powell cotton factory and the paper mill near that town which was destroyed by General Sherman, have been rebuilt and will soon be in successful operation.

CLOTH MANUFACTURE.

The Knoxville Commercial says: We were yesterday shown two pieces of jeans at the new factory, adjoining the Franklin House, that surpass in fineness any we ever before saw. This cloth was woven on one of those new looms that are operating there. There is a most encouraging fact in this paragraph. A Knoxville factory makes the finest jeans at the first trial. Formerly when goods were wrought by hand work alone, it took many years to qualify a people for excellence in any fabric. Now that manufactures are made by machinery, the fabric is made as perfectly at first as afterward, and the article produced at Knoxville, from a machine imported from Philadelphia, is precisely the same as if the machine had been set up in Chambersburg.

CLOVER.—Where clover can be mown more than once in a season, each time that it is cut the roots penetrate to a greater depth in the soil and subsoil in search of food; it is therefore evident that this plan does not receive all its support from the active surface soil, but a portion of it from a greater depth in the subsoil than most ordinary farm crops. Besides this, I have been led to believe from experience and observation, that the roots of clover not only obtain a portion of their food from a greater depth in the earth than is penetrated by the plow, but that these roots in thus penetrating the subsoil in search of food, actually bring up something which in their decay strengthens and enriches the soil for future crops.—[*Maryland Farmer.*]

TO FIND THE WEIGHT OF SHEEP.—A good way to ascertain the weight of a sheep that you wish to sell for mutton, is to take it alive and weigh it, and divide the amount by seven. Thus, a sheep that would weigh 140 pounds, divided by seven, would give twenty pounds dead weight, equal to the weight of a quarter, or eighty pounds for the whole mutton. The pet and rough fallow would make about twenty pounds more, the mutton what is called in the Boston market four quarters to the animal. Of course sheep poorly or extra fattened, will go above or below this average, but on the whole I ask our farmers to test it and see if it is not correct.

The "Evening Star" Horror.

To the Editor of the U. S. Economist:

The news of the loss of this steamer has brought intense sorrow to many a happy fireside made desolate, and has shocked the whole community by its frightful facts and consequences.

Charity is the greatest of virtues, but there are times when it may be exercised in severity. I consider it a duty to reprehend Garrison & Allen, the owners of this boat, in the strongest terms for their awful culpability.

The ship was not sea-worthy, (see Daily Times, 10th inst.)—the fact was kept from the public.

The owners were too parsimonious to pay good wages to competent hands, and sent her out with a green crew of Dutch and Irish who would work cheap.

They (the owners) bargained to take out, and did take, ninety-five prostitutes, a ballet company and a circus company. They concealed these facts from the public and solicited decent people to take passage without advising them of the company they would be crowded in with. What a frightful shame!

The ship is lost, and friends and relatives of the loved ones gone in her are heart sick to find their nearest and dearest lost in such company.

We will not be understood as flying in the face of Divine Providence, because all on board may have been granted the grace to die the death of the just. Nothing, however, can mitigate the feeling existing against the owners of the ship.

Their contemptible avarice is shown in the fact that, while it was in their power to procure details of the wreck and give a melancholy satisfaction to surviving relatives, they have not done so. The surviving officers and crew have been two or three days in Savannah, but they have sent only one message announcing the awful fact, and without hardly a word of detail. What shocking and indecent frauds on innocent passengers originally! What culpable indifference finally, and what avarice and parsimony throughout! Save me from professional money-makers.

I may write severely, but I am the sad member of an afflicted family.

In sorrow, yours, W.

Millinery Goods.

WHOLESALE

MILLINERY GOODS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS

AND

VARIETIES!

B

We take pleasure in advising you of our preparations for the coming season, and of our intention not only to display as large a stock as we usually have done, but to make all the other various additions that experience teaches us is necessary to make a complete assortment. Within the last two weeks we have received some heavy

A

shipments of Ribbons, and before the 1st of September we will have a full line of heavy Oil-Boiled Ribbons of our own importation, direct from Europe. Every piece will bear our own brand, and measure twelve yards without any exception. We are also receiving a complete line of Bonnet Materials to match the Ribbons, as well as all the other specialties of a milliner's catalogue.

I

We have made arrangements with the leading importers and manufacturers of Dress Trimmings to send us samples in advance and allow us the earliest selections on arrival.

We advised you last spring that we had previously considered it sufficient to compete with any wholesale millinery house of New York, but on reaching

R

that, we saw it took but a short step to plant our standard beside and hence in the Empire City. We planted it there, and we know we can maintain it for the following reasons:

1st. Because we know there is not a jobbing house in New York that can buy any cheaper than ourselves, and to be successful in securing bargains and specialties, we have secured the undivided attention of an experienced New York buyer.

D

2d. Because the difference between their expenses and ours would more than pay express charges on our goods between there and here.

3d. Because of the well-understood fact that all the New York jobbers expect to make a certain amount of bad debts every season—and the scattered and far distant localities of their customers render this unavoidable—consequently

B

they are obliged to add these anticipated losses to the cost of their goods, and make all responsible customers pay their part.

We repeat, therefore, that we are able to duplicate Eastern bills at Eastern rates, and any responsible milliner or merchant who finds it in-

R

convenient to leave home and choose to send us their orders, can rest assured that we will not only charge the goods at Eastern rates, but we will allow them the privilege of immediately return-

O

ing any they think undesirable at our expense. The substantial good will of our customers, the favors shown us by the merchants of Main street, and the letters of satisfaction from those

S

whose orders we have filled, give us every encouragement to renew our efforts to retain their good wishes, and promise only what we are able to maintain. With thanks we are,

Very respectfully,

BAIRD BROS.

P. S.—As we can go into either cellar or garret and trace the majority of bad stock in straw goods to too early purchases, we intend buying cautiously in that line till about the 10th of September, when the season's styles are generally established. Our stock in everything else will be complete by the 1st of September, and we will have a sufficient supply of Straw Goods for all demands.

OPPOSITE LOUISVILLE HOTEL,
N. W. CORNER SIXTH AND MAIN STS.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

aug 25 tr

Millinery Goods.

FALL, - - - - - 1866.

TO THE

SOUTHERN MILLINERY TRADE!

WE shall have this season our usually complete stock of everything needed by a milliner, as well as many fine imported goods sold by merchants generally.

OUR STOCK OF

Velvet,

Taffeta,

Belting,

Trimming

and Bonnet

Ribbons,

is always large and of the best brands, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

We buy for cash, and desire to continue to do so, and will therefore offer every inducement we can to CASH BUYERS.

CANNON & BYERS,

No. 31 Main street.

FALLS CITY PAPER MILLS,

Nos. 13, 15, and 17 Washington Street, Above First, LOUISVILLE, KY.

MOORE, BREMAKER & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Plate, Collar, Fine Book, Music, and News Paper.

Highest cash price paid for Rags, Rope, Cotton Waste, Old Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers, &c. P. S.—Address all communications to Falls City Paper Mills.

G. D. COCHRAN, FRANK FULTON,

COCHRAN & FULTON,

(Successors to Jno. Cochran & Co.)

WHOLESALE

Liquor Dealers,

NO. 330 MAIN STREET,

Between Third & Fourth, LOUISVILLE, KY.

nov. 25 tr

J. H. McBRAYER, GEO. O. STOKER,

of Lawrenceburg, Ky. and of Petersburg, Va.



SUPERIOR to any other brand made in America, being from the pure Virginia leaf, manufactured by

J. M. Venable & Co.,

PETERSBURG, VA.

Also manufacturers of superior MACCABOY, RAPPEE and other SUFFES, packed in any manner required. Also the celebrated SUB-LIME brand of Fine-cut Chewing Tobacco.

JOSIAH MACY'S SONS, Agents,

159 AND 161 FRONT STREET,

NEW YORK.

Samples of the above desirable Goods and Tobacco can be seen at our store, where Agents' orders will be promptly filled at manufacturers' prices.

McBRAYER & TUCK,

No. 273 Main Street, between Seventh and Eighth, LOUISVILLE, KY.

HORACE GOOCH,

CARRIAGE

MANUFACTURER,

No. 110 Jefferson Street,

Between Third and Fourth, LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVING been engaged in manufacturing Carriages in this city for TEN YEARS, and having during that time given my business the strictest attention, with the determination to turn out no work that would not bear the

CLOSEST CRITICISM,

I feel confident that I can supply my customers with Carriages, which, for

STRENGTH,

LIGHTNESS,

STYLE AND

DURABILITY,

ARE UNSURPASSED.</

Communications.

Breckinridge Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

CLOVERPORT, KY., Oct. 11, 1896.

Eds. Ind. and Com. Gazette:

I send you a complete list of the premiums awarded at the late Fair of the Breckinridge Agricultural and Mechanical Society, which commenced on the 2d and closed on the 5th instant.

An immense crowd of spectators filled the spacious amphitheaters and thronged the beautiful grounds which are situated on the outskirts of this pleasant town. During the four days of the exhibition, the result was very favorable to the Society in a financial sense, and the general correctness of the decisions of the awarding committees gave satisfaction to all, and will redound much to its benefit at future fairs.

There was nothing "uncommon or unequal" about the stock shown; it was decidedly of a fine character and the quantity was great. Most of the rings were well filled—some to overflowing. Clear through the list, from the saddle stallion to the thoroughbred, the contests were spirited, warm and exciting, and generally speaking, the deserving animal came out flaunting the premium blue.

It is the intention of the Directors to greatly improve the grounds before the next Fair. The Society is entirely clear of debt and has a handsome fund in the treasury, with which they will be enabled to accomplish much. Previous to the war, the institution was in a flourishing condition, but the war broke it as well as a great many other such institutions, down. But as soon as hostilities ceased, Phoenix-like, it sprang from the ashes of ruin, more vigorous and beautiful than before.

Cloverport is a favorable location for an annual fair. Equidistant from Hardin, Grayson, Ohio, Hancock and Daviess counties, and situated in Breckinridge; visitors and stock men from a large scope of country have about equal facilities for reaching the place and contending for the honor of their respective counties. And here they congregate from all those counties, and largely swell up the number of exhibitors and visitors. So the Breckinridge Fair yields the honor of superiority to no county fair within the confines of Kentucky.

I will leave the list of awards to speak for itself as to who obtained the premiums and certificates, and shall not go into a description of the rings or the incidents of the occasion, farther than to make mention of one or two events.

Messrs. Caldwell and Campbell, of the Louisville Tobacco Warehouse, evidently pleased with the conduct of affairs and desirous of promoting the growth of the "great staple," offered in the name of their warehouse, offered very liberal premiums for various kinds of tobacco, to be awarded at our next Fair. Catching the contagion, the tobacco dealers of Breckinridge county have also offered large premiums for different kinds of the "weed." These, with the premiums that will be offered by the Society, will be a very great stimulus to the planters, who, having these premiums in view, will, without doubt, vie with each other with untiring energy, and it may be confidently expected that hundreds of samples will be on exhibition. What an opportunity for the buyers of your city to acquaint themselves with the quality of the next year's crop in the section of country contiguous to this great shipping point.

A prominent and interesting feature of the exhibitions were the riding rings, both for ladies and gentlemen. Seventeen gallant gentlemen contended for the prize in the first ring, which was, after long consultation among the judges, given to Mr. Larkin Sandridge, of Hardin, and the red ribbon to Dr. Davis, of Hancock.

On the next day, ten noble "knights" entered the arena, hardly contending for a splendid saddle and bridle, valued at fifty dollars. An entire different set of judges, ignorant even of the decision of the day before, select Davis and Sandridge again from the number as the ones entitled to the first honors of the ring, but this time reversed, the indomitable Doctor gaining the coveted saddle and Mr. Sandridge the red badge.

Just previous to the latter ring, two beautiful ladies rode into the lists on noble steeds, contesting the prize, a splendid gold ring. Many others desired to enter, but voluntarily yielded to these two, conscious, perhaps, of their superior equestrianism. (But that is something that ought never to be given up until tried.) Be that however as it may, only these two entered. Miss Lee Moorman, of Daviess, was the victress, and the other lady, Miss Medley, indignantly rejected the red ribbon and a handsome bouquet, presented by that prince of marshals, Mr. Jackson.

Respectfully yours,

MORE ANON.

AWARD OF PREMIUMS.

Best fine jeans, ten yards—Mrs. T. Moorman, premium; Miss M. Moorman, certificate.
Best white linsey, ten yards—Mrs. Sally Whitehead, premium.
Best pair blankets—Mrs. Willis Noel, premium.
Best carpet, ten yards—Mrs. E. Ford, premium.

Pair cotton hose—Miss Mary Ann McGeary, premium.
Silk quilt—Mrs. Green Reed, premium.
Worsted quilt—Mrs. L. L. Culley, premium.
Cotton quilt—Mrs. Sowers, premium; Mrs. M. McGeary, certificate.
Silk embroidery—Mrs. B. L. Dugan, premium.
Three embroidery—Mrs. Martha Posten, premium; premium; Miss Rebecca Board, certificate.
Heads of handkerchiefs—Mrs. Martha Posten, premium.
Hair work—Mrs. John C. Heist, Breckinridge county, premium.
Wool flowers—Miss Susan Heist, Breckinridge county, premium.
Green painting—Mrs. Kate Carter, Breckinridge county, premium; Miss A. V. Fisher, Breckinridge county, complimentary premium.

PRODUCTS OF THE SOIL.

Best corn—Skilman & Welch, Hancock county, premium.
Pumpkins—Skilman & Welch, Hancock county, premium.
Stemmed tobacco—R. R. Pierce, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Stemmed tobacco—Skilman & Welch, Hancock county, premium.
Manufacturing tobacco—Richard Alvey, Breckinridge county, premium; L. A. Coons, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Irish potatoes—Lindlow Flato, Hancock county, premium.
Apples—Ed. Lambert, Hancock county, premium; Willie Longest, Hancock county, certificate.
Beets—Richard Witt, Breckinridge county, premium; B. Bohler, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Apples—Richard Witt, Breckinridge county, premium.
Flowers, greatest variety—Mrs. Dr. Houston, Breckinridge county, premium.
Bouquet, handsomest—Miss Kate La Heist, Breckinridge county, premium.
Dahlias, best collection—Mrs. Dr. Houston, Breckinridge county, premium.

DAIRY AND POTTERY.

Preserved fruit, in cans—Chas. Walter, Breckinridge county, premium.
Savory Wine—Miss Katie La Heist, Breckinridge county, premium.
(Thanks of the Secretary to the fair exhibitor for a present of a bottle of the premium wine, made by her own hands, the excellence of which he can attest. She will also accept the thanks of the Society for the premium bouquet, which, upon being sold, brought in a handsome price.)

SADDLE HORSES.

Saddle Stallion, 4 years and upward—James Lillard, Breckinridge county, premium.
Saddle Stallion, 3 years and under—Wm. J. Robertson, Breckinridge county, premium; S. Bland, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Saddle Stallion, 2 years and under—Stanley Trent, Meade county, premium.
Saddle Stallion, 1 year and under—Richard Colbert, Hancock county, premium; L. E. Green, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Saddle Stallion, under 1 year—Edwin Foote, Breckinridge county, premium; Wm. Bruner, Hancock county, certificate.
Saddle Mares, 4 years and upward—J. M. Keltz, Hardin county, premium; Bethel & English, Hardin county, certificate.
Saddle Mares, 3 years and under—Larkin Sandridge, Hardin county, premium; John W. Bates, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Saddle Mares, 2 years and under—Wm. Crockett, Hancock county, premium.
Saddle Mares, 1 year and under—Beck, T. N. Miller, Breckinridge county, premium; Wm. S. Brannan, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Saddle Gelding, 4 years and upward—Bethel & English, Hardin county, premium; W. P. Stevenson, Hardin county, certificate.
Saddle Gelding, under 4 years—Barnet Fisher, Breckinridge county, premium; John W. Bates, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Saddle Stallions, sweepstakes—Wm. J. Robertson, Breckinridge county, premium; James Lillard, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Saddle Mares, sweepstakes—Bethel & English, Hardin county, premium; Larkin Sandridge, Hardin county, certificate.
Saddle Geldings, sweepstakes—W. P. Stevenson, Hardin county, premium; Bethel & English, Hardin county, certificate.

MULES, CATTLE, SHEEP, &c.

Mules, 3 years and upward—Wm. J. Robertson, Breckinridge county, premium; William Bates, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Mules, 2 years and under—Wm. J. Robertson, Breckinridge county, premium.
Mules, 1 year and under—Willis Noel, Breckinridge county, premium.
Mules, under 1 year—W. J. Dorn, Breckinridge county, premium; Jas. T. Skilman, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Fair Mule—Wm. J. Robertson, Breckinridge county, premium.
Jacks, 4 years and upward—Wm. J. Robertson, Breckinridge county, premium; Minor E. Pate, Hancock county, certificate.
Jacks, 3 years and upward—John S. Lightfoot, Breckinridge county, premium.
Bulls, 3 years and upward—Thos. Holt, Breckinridge county, premium.
Bulls, under 3 years—W. W. Board, Breckinridge county, premium; John Hardin, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Yoke Oxen, any age—T. S. Frymire, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Cows, 3 years and upward—John S. Lightfoot, Breckinridge county, premium.
Heifer, under 3 years—Willis Noel, Breckinridge county, premium; John W. Bates, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Milk Cow—James G. Stephens, Breckinridge county, premium.
Fat Bullock, any age—T. S. Frymire, Breckinridge county, premium; Jas. G. Stephens, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Buck, 2 years and upward—Jas. G. Stephens, Breckinridge county, premium; John Hardin, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Ewe, 2 years and upward—Zalmou Toney, Indiana, premium; Jas. G. Stephens, Breckinridge county, certificate.

DRAFT HORSES.

Draft Stallion, 3 years and upward—Wm. Bruner, Hancock county, premium.
Draft Stallion, 2 years and under—Dr. T. N. Wardell, Breckinridge county, premium.
Draft Stallion, 1 year and under—James M. Parsons, Breckinridge county, premium; Nath. Starks, Hancock county, certificate.
Draft Stallion, under 1 year—J. W. Bray, Meade county, premium; Wm. Wright, Daviess county, certificate.
Draft Mares, 3 years and upward—John Martin, Tell City, premium; J. W. Bray, Meade county, certificate.
Draft Mares, 2 years and under—Robt. Hendrick, Meade county, premium.
Draft Geldings, 4 years and upward—L. Green, Grayson county, premium; John Martin, Tell City, certificate.
Draft Gelding, under 4 years—Jas. M. Parsons, Breckinridge county, premium.
Draft Stallions, sweepstakes—Jas. M. Parsons, Breckinridge county, premium; Dr. T. N. Wardell, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Draft Mares, sweepstakes—John Martin, Tell City, premium.

GENERAL UTILITY HORSES.

Utility Stallion, 4 years and upward—Ed Miller, Breckinridge county, premium; Hiram Bland, Hancock county, certificate.
Utility Stallion, 3 years and under—J. T. Newton, Breckinridge county, premium; Sam'l Bland, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Utility Stallion, 2 years and under—Dr. T. N. Wardell, Breckinridge county, premium; Stanley Trent, Meade county, certificate.
Utility Stallion, 1 year and under—L. E. Green, Breckinridge county, premium.
Utility Stallion, under 1 year—Wm. Wright, Daviess county, premium; Edwin Foote, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Utility Mares, 4 years and upward—L. Green, Grayson county, premium; John Colbert, Hancock county, certificate.
Utility Mares, 3 years and under—Jesse Ashcraft, Meade county, premium; B. Fisher, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Utility Mares, 2 years and under—Richard Colbert, Hancock county, premium; James T. Skilman, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Utility Mares, 1 year and under—Wm. S. Brannan, Breckinridge county, premium.
Utility Mares, under 1 year—L. Green, Grayson county, premium; B. Fisher, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Utility Geldings, 4 years and upward—Bethel & English, Hardin county, premium; L. Green, Grayson county, certificate.
Utility Geldings, under 4 years—James M. Parsons, Breckinridge county, premium; B. Fisher, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Utility Stallions for Stallions—Jas. Lillard, Breckinridge county, premium; Wm. Bruner, Hancock county, certificate.
Utility Stallions, sweepstakes—Bethel & English, Hardin county, premium; Jesse Ashcraft, Meade, certificate.

BLOOD MARES.

Best Blood Mare—L. Green, Grayson county, premium; Barnet Fisher, Breckinridge county, certificate.
FINE HORSES, WITH OR WITHOUT PEDIGREE.
Stallions, 4 years and upward—Wm. F. Gillin, Daviess county, premium; Larkin Sandridge, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Stallions, 3 years and under—J. T. Newton, Breckinridge county, premium.
Stallions, 2 years and under—Dr. T. N. Wardell, Breckinridge county, premium.

field, Breckinridge county, premium; Stanley Trent, Meade county, certificate.
Stallion, 1 year and under—L. E. Green, Breckinridge county, premium; Richard Colbert, Hancock county, certificate.
Stallion, under 1 year—Wm. H. Bruner, Hancock county, premium; L. A. Foote, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Mare, 3 years and upward—Bethel & English, Hardin county, premium; W. P. Stevenson, Hancock county, certificate.
Mare, 2 years and under—Jesse Ashcraft, Meade county, premium; Barnet Fisher, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Mare, 1 year and under—James T. Skilman, Breckinridge county, premium; Charles Lightfoot, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Mare, 1 year and under—Wm. S. Brannan, Breckinridge county, premium.
Mare, under 1 year—L. Green, Grayson county, premium.

Gelding, 4 years and upward—John S. Cox, Breckinridge county, premium; W. P. Stevenson, Hardin county, certificate.
Gelding, under 4 years—J. M. Parsons, Breckinridge county, premium; W. Bates, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Stallions, sweepstakes—Larkin Sandridge, Hardin county, premium; James H. Sandridge, Hardin county, certificate.
Mares, sweepstakes—Jas. B. Robertson, Breckinridge county, premium; L. Green, Grayson county, certificate.

HARNESS HORSES.

Stallions, 4 years and upward—Jas. T. Miller, Breckinridge county, premium; W. F. Gillin, Daviess county, certificate.
Stallions, 3 years and under—J. T. Newton, Breckinridge county, premium.
Stallions, 2 years and under—Dr. T. N. Wardell, Breckinridge county, premium.
Stallions, 1 year and under—Green & Spencer, Breckinridge county, premium; J. A. Gillin, Daviess county, certificate.
Stallions, under 1 year—L. A. Foote, Breckinridge county, premium; Gant Stewart, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Mares, 3 years and under—Carroll Cluck, Breckinridge county, premium; Benj. Bates, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Mares, 2 years and under—John S. Lightfoot, Breckinridge county, premium; Jas. T. Skilman, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Mares, 1 year and under—Wm. S. Brannan, Breckinridge county, premium.
Geldings, 4 years and upward—John S. Cox, Breckinridge county, premium; W. P. Stevenson, Hardin county, certificate.
Geldings, under 4 years—Jno. W. Bates, Breckinridge county, premium; Barnet Fisher, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Best broke buggy horse or mare—L. A. Foote, Breckinridge county, premium; John S. Cox, Breckinridge county, certificate.
Sweepstakes, stallions—Wm. F. Gillin, Daviess county, premium.
Sweepstakes, mares—Jas. B. Robertson, Breckinridge county, premium and certificate.
Thoroughbred Stallion—Jas. T. Miller, Breckinridge county, premium; Jas. Lillard, Breckinridge county, certificate.
General Sweepstakes, finest animal, any age or kind—Bethel & English, Hardin county, premium; W. P. Stevenson, Hardin county, certificate.

GENTLEMEN'S RIDING RING.

No. 1, 17 riders, 2d day—Larkin Sandridge, Hardin county, premium; Dr. Davis, Hancock county, certificate.
No. 2, 10 riders, 3d day—Dr. Davis, Hancock county, premium, 5d saddle; Larkin Sandridge, Hardin county, certificate.
No. 3, 12 riders, 4th day—Clarendon Younger, Hancock county, premium, the bridle; Thos. Mays, Hardin county, certificate.

LADIES' RIDING RING.

Third day—Miss L. Moorman, Daviess county, premium, the gold ring; Miss Eliza Medley, Meade county, certificate.
Under 15 years, fourth day—Phillip Sandridge, Hardin county, premium; Johnny Fisher, Breckinridge county, certificate.

JOS. W. MORRILL. GEO. WORTHINGTON

JOS. W. MORRILL. GEO. WORTHINGTON

J. W. Morrill & Co.,

Successors to

J. T. SMITH & CO.,

No. 220 Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Manufacturers Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in

SADDLERY,

Harness,

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

TRUNKS,

Bags, and Valices,

ESTABLISHED 1835.

ALEX. GRAIG. H. P. TRUMAN. T. M. SWANN.

CRAIG, TRUMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS! CAPS!

STRAW GOODS

AND

LADIES' FURS

218 Main Street,

Second door East of Louisville Hotel,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of men's and boys' black and colored staple

WOOL HATS!

Also all grades and styles

Fur and Brush Hats; Men's and Boys' Panama, Straw and Palm Leaf

Hats, all grades; Ladies' Straw and Felt Hats,

all grades; Ladies' Fancy Furs,

all grades.

We pledge ourselves to keep as good stocks and sell as low as any firm East or West. We solicit orders for all grades of goods.

Particular attention paid to filling orders.

Jan 20 17

Hats and Caps.

HATS! CAPS!

AND

LADIES' FURS

WE are now receiving large additions to our stock of the above Goods, all of which we will sell to Country and City Merchants at EASTERN PRICES, FOR CASH, or on short time to prompt dealers.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

Prather & Smith,

160 Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ap 7 (Sep 22)

E. HIRSCH. M. FLEXNER

HIRSCH & FLEXNER,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

HATS, CAPS,

AND

STRAW GOODS!

No. 235,

Northwest Corner Fifth and Main Streets, up Stairs,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

dec 9 17

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE—We have this day associated with us in business Mr. JOSEPH A. HUFFAKER, late salesman in our house, in the wholesale Hat, Cap and Straw Goods business, the style of the firm to be Thompson, Edele & Co.

J. W. THOMPSON. R. H. EDELEN. J. HUFFAKER

THOMPSON, EDELEN & CO.

WHOLESALE

HATS,

CAPS,

AND

STRAW GOODS!

No. 269 West Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

aug 17

1866. WHOLESALE 1866.

HATS, CAPS,

AND

STRAW GOODS!

HEETER AND CHAUDOIN,

198 Main Street,

Have on hand a large and well assorted stock of

Men's and Boys' Wool and Fur Hats;

Men's Panama and Leghorn Hats;

Men's Palm Leaf Hats;

Ladies' and Misses' Hoods;

Ladies' and Misses' Trimmed Hats;

In great variety. Merchants are invited to examine their stock before buying.

HEETER & CHAUDOIN,

198 Main Street.

my 12 17

Hotels.

HYNES HOUSE,

BARDSTOWN, KY.,

F. G. MURPHY, AGT.

PROPRIETOR.

aug 25 1m

UNITED STATES

HOTEL.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

(Just centrally located.)

STOCKTON, LEAHY & CO.

August 18—1m.

CAPITAL HOTEL,

FRANKFORT, KY.

THIS HANDSOME HOTEL was built by the City of Frankfort, at an expense of \$100,000, and having recently purchased it, we are determined that its accommodations shall be commensurate with the vast expense of its erection. It has been recently re-furnished and re-painted, and every thing about it is as fresh as upon the day of its completion. As a summer residence for Southern families, we can offer peculiar advantages, as we draw our supplies from the farmers who produce them, and know they are fresh, and not from brokers and middlemen, who frequently use most unwholesome adulterations. Our cuisine is under the charge of skillful cooks, and we will spare neither expense nor pains to supply our table with every delicacy of the season, and to make it agreeable to the most fastidious taste.

The society of Frankfort is refined and intelligent, and the healthfulness of the city is proverbial. There are the best of schools for both boys and girls, and churches of almost every Christian denomination. There are beautiful drives and walks in every direction, and the surrounding scenery is unsurpassed for grandeur and beauty. Frankfort is but three hours by rail from Louisville, and trains pass to and from that place four times daily.

Our terms shall be as liberal as such accommodations can be furnished anywhere, and every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of our guests. We pledge ourselves to devote an unremitting effort for the accommodation of families residing in our hotel, and for our ability and disposition to do so, we refer by permission to the following gentlemen, now residing in Frankfort.

Col. S. B. Churchill, of St. Louis.

Jno. T. Gray, Esq., late of Baltimore, Md.

Major H. Evans, late of Vicksburg, Miss.

Brig. Gen. Thos. H. Taylor, Mobile, Ala.

Col. E. H. Taylor, Frankfort, Ky.

Col. M. Johnson, Lake Washington, Miss.

Maj. J. Alex. Grant, Jackson, Miss.

Philip Switzer, Frankfort, Ky.

Col. E. H. Taylor, Frankfort, Ky.

Jno. B. Temple, Esq., Frankfort, Ky.

I. M. Major, Editor of Frankfort Yeoman;

H. J. Todd, Frankfort, Ky.

GRAT & SAFFELL.

ang 1 2m

New Wholesale

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

290 MAIN STREET,

South side, between Seventh and Eighth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WILLIAM CROMEY,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

PAPER,

OF ALL KINDS,

Bonnet Boards,

Binder's Boards, Card Boards.

ENVELOPS,

Printing Inks, &c.

HAVING had nearly twenty years' experience in this branch of business, I feel confident I can make it to the interest of all persons buying Paper to examine my stock before making their purchases.

Orders by mail or otherwise shall receive prompt attention.

Highest market price in Cash paid for Rags, Hemp and Grass Rope, &c.

WILLIAM CROMEY,

Agent for the sale of

ORIENTAL AND MIAMI GUNPOWDER

No. 290 Main Street,

BETW'N SEVENTH AND EIGHTH,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

A full supply of

Sporting, Rifle and Blasting Powder and Safety-Fuse

Always on hand and for sale.

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BRADSHAW & BRO.,

ARCHITECTS,

Have removed to the

Northeast Cor. Bullitt and Main Streets,

Over the Citizen's Bank,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

1728 17

FEMALE GOATS.

HALF-BLOOD CASHMERE AND COMMON

H. for sale at fair prices. Apply at this office.

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Clothing.

C. G. JONES. PRESS. H. TAPP. J. H. LEATHERS.

REMOVAL.

JONES & TAPP,

Wholesale Clothiers!

HAVE removed from No. 26 South side Main to Nos. 250

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

H. M. MCCARTY, Editor.
J. H. ALLEN, Editor.
Occasionally assisted in the various departments by the following gentlemen:
GEO. W. MORRIS—Department of Commerce.
ARTHUR PETER—Department of Manufactures.
Prof. J. LAWRENCE SMITH—Mining, Oil and Applied Sciences.
ISAAC S. TODD—Department of Agriculture.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY WEEKLY IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

SATURDAY, - - - OCTOBER 20, 1866.

Facts to be Remembered.

That the Industrial and Commercial Gazette is the only paper in Louisville, or in Kentucky, devoted exclusively to the interests of the Merchant, Manufacturer and Farmer.

That there are sixty Main-street merchants who take from twenty-five to one hundred copies, and mail them to their Southern and Western customers.

That this paper goes to every Southern State, and to almost every county and parish in every Southern State.

That over three thousand Southern and Western retail dealers receive this paper regularly.

That the Gazette is the recognized organ of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society and of the State Horticultural and Pomological Society.

That our circulation is considerably greater than that of any other weekly paper in Kentucky.

KENTUCKY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We regret that through some accident, for which we cannot account, the official report of the eighth exhibition of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society has not yet been received. Our paper being the accredited organ of the Society, we are aware that a fuller and more explicit account of the exhibition is expected from us than has appeared in other journals—and such a report was promised from the Secretary, but has not as yet come to hand. In lieu thereof we have to content ourselves with a bare report of premiums and certificates awarded, which we subjoin.

As we stated in our last issue, the weather was extremely favorable, the attendance from this and other States large, and the exhibition (confined to live stock) was such as to arouse a feeling of State pride in the heart of every Kentucky agriculturist.

Personally, we desire to return our grateful acknowledgments to Col. L. J. Bradford, Hon. Brutus J. Clay, James Hall, Esq., the directors and officers of the Society, and the citizens of Paris generally, for courtesies extended to us during our visit to old Bourbon. Their kindness is appreciated and shall not be forgotten.

We had gone to the exhibition prepared to take notes that would enable us to give such a report of the exhibition as its importance deserves, but the promise of the Secretary to furnish us a full official report at an early day induced us to forego our design and depend upon him. Unfortunately his report has not yet come to hand, and we cannot at this late hour supply the omission further than by a publication of a brief abstract of the awards.

Premium List of the Kentucky State Fair.

[In the subjoined list of awards to the first named individual was given the premium, and the second, the certificate.—When the name of the county is omitted, the persons are from Bourbon county.]

CATTLE.

Best bull, 4 entries—Abram Renick, Clark; John Clay, Jr.
Best 3 years old, 2 entries—John Cunningham; John Dunham.
Best 2 years old, 3 entries—E. G. Bedford; Wm. and Ben Warfield, of Fayette.
Best 1 year old, 6 entries—Abram Renick, of Clark; B. J. Clay.
Best 6 months, 9 entries—B. J. Clay; Henry Clay.
Best 3 months, 15 entries—E. G. Bedford; John Cunningham.

Best 8 years old, 6 entries—E. G. Bedford; John Cunningham.
Best 7 years old, 7 entries—E. G. Bedford; Wm. and Ben Warfield, of Fayette.
Best 6 years old, 11 entries—Wm. and Ben Warfield, of Fayette.
Best 5 years old, 11 entries—Abram Renick, of Clark; Wm. and Ben Warfield, of Fayette.
Best 4 years old, 28 entries—Wm. and Ben Warfield, of Fayette; E. G. Bedford.
Best 3 years old, 11 entries—Wm. and Ben Warfield, of Fayette.
Best 2 years old, 11 entries—Wm. and Ben Warfield, of Fayette.
Best 1 year old, 11 entries—Wm. and Ben Warfield, of Fayette.
Best 6 months, 11 entries—Wm. and Ben Warfield, of Fayette.
Best 3 months, 11 entries—Wm. and Ben Warfield, of Fayette.
Best 6 weeks, 11 entries—Wm. and Ben Warfield, of Fayette.

Head of one Bull and five Cows, two years old and upwards, 5 entries—E. G. Bedford; Wm. and Ben Warfield, of Fayette.
Head of one Bull and five Cows, one year old and upwards, 5 entries—E. G. Bedford; Wm. and Ben Warfield, of Fayette.
Head of one Bull and five Cows, six months and upwards, 5 entries—E. G. Bedford; Wm. and Ben Warfield, of Fayette.
Head of one Bull and five Cows, three months and upwards, 5 entries—E. G. Bedford; Wm. and Ben Warfield, of Fayette.
Head of one Bull and five Cows, six weeks and upwards, 5 entries—E. G. Bedford; Wm. and Ben Warfield, of Fayette.
Head of one Bull and five Cows, three weeks and upwards, 5 entries—E. G. Bedford; Wm. and Ben Warfield, of Fayette.
Head of one Bull and five Cows, one week and upwards, 5 entries—E. G. Bedford; Wm. and Ben Warfield, of Fayette.

Head of one Bull and five Cows, one month and upwards, 5 entries—E. G. Bedford; Wm. and Ben Warfield, of Fayette.
Head of one Bull and five Cows, one week and upwards, 5 entries—E. G. Bedford; Wm. and Ben Warfield, of Fayette.
Head of one Bull and five Cows, one month and upwards, 5 entries—E. G. Bedford; Wm. and Ben Warfield, of Fayette.

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Head of one Bull and five Cows, one week and upwards, 5 entries—E. G. Bedford; Wm. and Ben Warfield, of Fayette.

Best 2 years, 4 entries—L. E. Brown, of Henry; George Miller, of Canada.
Best 1 year, 2 entries—L. E. Brown, of Henry; George Miller, of Canada.
Best 6 months, 3 entries—John W. Sparks; R. Brent Hatcher.

Best 3 years, 4 entries—L. E. Brown, of Henry; George Miller, of Canada.
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Best 1 year, 2 entries—L. E. Brown, of Henry; George Miller, of Canada.

Best 6 months, 3 entries—John W. Sparks; R. Brent Hatcher.
Best 3 months, 3 entries—John W. Sparks; R. Brent Hatcher.
Best 6 weeks, 3 entries—John W. Sparks; R. Brent Hatcher.

Best 3 weeks, 3 entries—John W. Sparks; R. Brent Hatcher.
Best 6 weeks, 3 entries—John W. Sparks; R. Brent Hatcher.
Best 3 months, 3 entries—John W. Sparks; R. Brent Hatcher.

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Best 3 weeks, 3 entries—John W. Sparks; R. Brent Hatcher.
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We neglected last week to notice the return of that genial gentleman and gifted writer, Paul R. Shipman, Esq., to the tripod of the Louisville Journal.—He is deservedly a great favorite with the press and people of the South and West. His withdrawal from the paper was a public calamity; his return to it is universally regarded as a blessing. Shipman is acknowledged the Chevalier Bayard, as Prentice is emphatically the Nestor of the American press, and under such auspicious management, if the Louisville Journal does not exercise a potent influence for good in this dark hour of our country's history, we know not where to look for succor and relief.

From the letter of Col. L. J. Bradford, President of the State Agricultural Society, published in our last, it will be observed that the society has re-indorsed this paper, "as an able and valuable agricultural paper," and have "earnestly recommended it to the attention and patronage of the farmers." The society have deemed it unnecessary to establish or advise an exclusive agricultural journal in Kentucky, believing that the Gazette will amply meet the wants of the agricultural community.

We join with President Bradford in the hope that this paper shall "be endowed with a good financial basis as soon as possible."

We received a very neat present the other day from our young friend Thomas Giles, who has been clerking in that most excellent bookstore of Messrs. Webb & Levering for the past nine or ten years. We cannot, in this connection, refrain from speaking of Mr. Giles as he deserves, and that is to proclaim him a model salesman; urbane, polite and courteous to all; prompt and trustworthy in his dealings; and we cannot but admire the judgment of Messrs. W. & L. in retaining him in their employ.

We have no time to correct manuscripts. Communications, otherwise unobjectionable, cannot appear unless clothed in proper language.—Journal.

We were to adopt this rule, not one communication in ten that we receive would ever appear in print.

We are pleased to learn that Ben. Casseday, Esq., who has been for several months in Europe, making purchases for the old Kentucky house of S. Casseday & Sons, has returned home.

We clip the following from a long and excellent article on "Political Controversies and Commerce," in the United States Economist:

One result most clearly arises out of the present condition of affairs—the development of the resources of the South is seriously impeded. Merchants will not grant credit to the traders of that section, so long as the present vexed question as to its status remains unsettled. Capitalists will not invest money in the openings for profitable industry which are constantly occurring. The planters and merchants are becoming disheartened under this practical commercial proscription. Cities, States and railroads apply in vain to our capitalists for loans, for the purposes of recuperation, so long as the status of the South is the subject of so much exciting controversy. Emigrants shun a section they find thus ostracized by the people among whom they first arrive in the country. All this is injurious to the South; but not the South alone. The prosperity of the South means the prosperity of all other sections of the country; and vice versa. It would be useless to urge politicians to moderation in their controversies, out of regard to the interests of commerce. There is no course for traders who suffer from this condition of affairs but for themselves as citizens to eschew party animosities, to counsel moderation and conciliation. Were our merchant citizens to take a more independent course upon politics, regulating their votes simply by an intelligent and impartial regard to the commercial interests of the country, the power of politicians would be broken, and the influence of the mercantile community would be a controlling element in our national legislation.

The Hosiery and Lace Trades.

At the late meeting of the British Association, a paper was read by Mr. Felkin, "On the statistics of the hosiery and lace trades in Nottingham," which stated that, with a population of 300,000, there were 1,700 circular machines making bobbin net, while the number of hands employed in lace machinery was 900 men in 1865 shops, at average wages of 38s. a week; 10,300 men and youths in 1866 factories, 1,800 of whom earn 16s.; 5,000, 25s., and 3,500 35s. a week. There were 4,200 boys clearing, winding, &c., and 500 women filling bobbins at 15s. a week, and 1,500 brown net menders. Then there were in each finishing lace warehouse about 600 females. Although ventilation was provided for, the hands did not often apply it, and sometimes the heat in the factories was great.

By far too many young females were employed in the houses of the "mistresses" on work from warehouses, but a great improvement has been made in regard to the age at which such hands are employed. The female population was considerable, there being about 135,000 employed in the town on lace; the material worked cost £1,715,000; the wages and profits £3,415,000, and the net returns £5,130,000. In regard to the hosiery trade, there were at work 7,500 men and 3,500 women and youths at wages from 6s. to 35s. a week, besides 4,250 men working on hand machines, and the trade gave employment in all to 17,000 males and 44,000 females; the estimate returns being £2,000,000. The two staple trades of Nottingham distributed £5,000,000 last year, and furnished employment to 200,000 work people.

REVOLUTIONS, unlike crabs, never go backward.

New Advertisements.

FARM FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL MY FARM, CONTAINING 310 acres, situated five miles west of Bloomington, Monroe county, Indiana, on reasonable terms, if application is made soon. For particulars address JAMES M. HOWE, Bloomington, Ind., or apply to JOHN S. MOORE, 602-25 at Gardner & Co.'s, 198 Main street.

HENRY J. STITES, JOSHUA P. BULLITT.

STITES & BULLITT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

NO. 15 CENTER ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.

PRACTICE in the Federal and State Courts in Louisville and in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort. Attention given to the collection of debts throughout the State.

H. S. BUCKNER,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

NOTIONS, WHITE & FANCY

GOODS,

Is pleased to announce to his customers and the trade generally that he has just opened in his new and commodious

GRANITE FRONT BUILDING,

which is just erected, at his old stand, in which will be found the largest stock in his line west of the Allegheny mountains.

No. 182 Main Street,

South side, between Fifth and Sixth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

LATEST FASHIONS!

PRIDE OF THE WORLD

DEMAND

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLIX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRTS!

THEY WILL NOT BEND OR BREAK, like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT AND BEAUTIFUL SHAPE, where three or four ordinary skirts are THROWN ASIDE as USELESS. They combine comfort, durability and economy with that ELEGANCE OF SHAPE which has made the "DUPLIX ELLIPTIC" the

STANDARD SKIRT

Of the Fashionable World!

AT WHOLESALE

By the leading JOBBERS of this city.

WESTS, BRADLEY & CAREY,

Sole owners of the Patent and exclusive manufacturers. Warehouses and Office, No. 97 Chambers and 79 and 81 Remond streets, New York.

CAUTION.

To guard against imposition, be particular to notice that skirts offered as DUPLIX have the red ink stamp, viz: "J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts" upon the waistband—none other are genuine. Also notice that each hoop will admit a pin being passed through the center, thus proving that there are two springs braided together therein, which is the SECRET of their superior strength and flexibility.

602-25 [1521] 5p

S. G. DABNEY, of Ky. E. BASBY, of Ky. W. F. RAY, of Tenn.

WITH

REAMER & DOHONEY,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS,

STRAW GOODS

AND

FURS!!

No. 255 Main street, North side.

SECOND DOOR BELOW SEVENTH,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Attention is called to our full stock of Hats, Caps, Straw Goods and Furs, just from the manufacturers, which we offer to the South and West at the

LOWEST PRICES!

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

JOB M. REAMER, J. C. DOHONEY.

We are receiving one of the largest and best assorted stocks of the latest styles, as well as standard goods, ever brought to this market.

sep29 tf

Amusements.

LOUISVILLE

LOUISVILLE THEATER.

F. L. KELLER, Acting and Stage Manager. S. MALLORY, Treasurer.

THE best Stock Company in America, and the leading Stars in the country will appear from time to time.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Private Boxes \$5 and \$6; Orchestra Chairs \$1; Dress Circle and Parquette 75c; reserved seats 25c extra; Family Circle 50c; Colored Boxes 25c; Gallery 25c.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance will commence at 8.

J. C. NAUTS, W. C. REAMER, W. OWENS, JR.

GROCERIES.
E. A. GARDNER. C. H. GARDNER.
GARDNER & CO.,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
196 Main Street,
BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH,
SOUTH SIDE,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
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GEO. W. MORRIS. J. M. HEATH.
WHOLESALE
GROCEER
AND DEALER IN
FOREIGN FRUITS,
No. 113 Main Street,
North Side,
Between Third and Fourth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Agent for the sale of the best brands of Copper Distilled Whisky.

TERRY SMITH,
Wholesale Grocers!
243 West Main Street,
BET. SIXTH AND SEVENTH.

300 BAGS COFFEE;
250 lbs Refined Sugar;
20 lbs New Orleans Sugar;
100 lbs Flour, all grades;
50 lbs Mackerel, bls, half do, kegs and
kits:
20 boxes Star Candles;
50 boxes Mold Candles;
50 kegs Shot;
50 kegs Nails;
20 bags Rice;
20 lbs New Orleans Molasses;
Syrup in kegs, half-bbls and bls;
60 cases Canned Fruit;
20 bbls Whisky, also French Brandy,
Champagne, Port, Madeira, Malaga and Sherry
Wines, and a full assortment of Groceries.
Manufacturers' Agents for the celebrated
"Wampoo Bitters."
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JACOB F. WELLER,
WHOLESALE
GROCEER,
No. 99 West Main Street,
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
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LOUISVILLE
Rolling Mill Company.
T. C. COLEMAN, Presd't.
Warehouses, Main Street, bet. Ballist and Fifth.
MANUFACTURE and keep constantly on
hand the largest and most complete assort-
ment in the West of all kinds of
Bar, Boiler, Sheet and Roof
IRON,
All warranted of superior quality.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
English, German and American
STEEL,
NAILS, SPIKES, ANVILS, VISES,
AXLES, HORSE AND MULE
SHOES AND NAILS, &c.,
All at the lowest market rates.
Highest prices paid for Wrought and Cast
Scrap.
STOVE-PIPE AND ROOFING IRON.
A large assortment of SHEET IRON, of our
own manufacture, from
NO. 10 TO 27 STOVECOAL AND CHARCOAL,
On hand and for sale low.
LOUISVILLE ROLLING MILL CO.

Boots and Shoes.
WM. PIATT. J. D. ALLEN.
PIATT & ALLEN,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
NO. 195
WEST MAIN STREET,
Between Fifth and Sixth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
ANDREW LOW. BOLAND WHITNEY.
LOW & WHITNEY,
WHOLESALE
MANUFACTURERS
AND DEALERS IN

Boots and Shoes,
190 MAIN STREET,
Between Fifth and Sixth, South Side,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
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C. P. BARNES
GOLD PENS
REDUCED
PRICE
LIST
No. 1. \$1.75
No. 2. 1.50
No. 3. 1.25
No. 4. 1.00
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Dry Goods.	Dry Goods.	Fancy Goods and Notions.	Fancy Goods and Notions.	Miscellaneous.	Drugs and Chemicals.
<p>W. J. TAPP, Of Florence, Ala. THOS. J. TAPP, Late of Chamberlin & Tapp. F. W. KENNEDY, Of Florence, Ala. J. P. WALSH, Of Kentucky.</p> <p>TAPP, KENNEDY & WALSH, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., 263 West Main St. South Side, BETWEEN SEVENTH & EIGHTH, LOUISVILLE, KY.</p>	<p>T. ULLMAN, R. HESS, J. F. BAMBERGER.</p> <p>S. ULLMAN & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Dry Goods! New No. 159, (OLD NO. 430), MAIN STREET, North side, between Fourth and Fifth, LOUISVILLE, KY.</p>	<p>W. M. HAYNES, W. G. NEEL, D. T. McCAMPBELL.</p> <p>HAYNES, NEEL & CO., (Formerly Jas. M. Stevens.) WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS FANCY GOODS, &c., &c. ALSO, AGENTS FOR Ward's Celebrated Paper Colars NO. 241 MAIN STREET, Nearly opposite the Louisville Hotel. angly</p>	<p>H. R. HAYS, R. E. CROSS, S. H. BOLES.</p> <p>HAYS, CROSS & CO., (Successors to Porter & Fairfax.) Wholesale Dealers and Importers of Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Fancy Goods! &c., &c., NO. 190 MAIN STREET, South side, between Fifth and Sixth, LOUISVILLE, KENT'Y. nov25tf</p>	<p>HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY, 77 1-2 Fourth Street. LOUISVILLE, KY. — GUARANTEE CAPITAL, \$200,000!! — INSURES AGAINST DAMAGE BY FIRE, LIGHTNING AND TORNADO. — OFFICERS: T. T. SHREVE, President. D. G. BLY, Vice Pres. and Treasurer. S. A. SOUTHWICK, Secretary. nov25tf</p>	<p>THOS. E. WILSON, ARTHUR PETER, W. H. DILLINGHAM ESTABLISHED IN 1817. WILSON, PETER & CO., (Successors of Wilson, Sturbird and Smith.) WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, And Importers of Foreign Drugs and Chemicals And Dealers in Paints, Oils, Window-Glass and Glass-Ware, Tobacco, Snuff, Perfumery, &c., &c., &c. 167 Main Street, Corner Fifth. Also Proprietors of the LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS LOUISVILLE, KY.</p>
<p>nov25tf</p> <p>E. BAMBERGER, N. BLOOM, } Louisville. New York. L. BAMBERGER, }</p> <p>BAMBERGER, BLOOM & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, 193 Main St., North Side, (OLD NO. 44.) LOUISVILLE, KY. nov25tf</p>	<p>D. B. LEIGHT & CO., DRY GOODS MERCHANTS, Northwest Corner of Seventh and Main Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY. dec2ly</p>	<p>C. VAN PELT, WM. MOSES, G. C. NEWBERRY.</p> <p>NEW HOUSE. — VAN PELT, MOSES & CO., WHOLESALE FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS! No. 246 Main Street, Between Sixth and Seventh, A complete assortment of Fancy and White Goods, Hosiery and Gloves, Furnishing Goods, Um- brellas, Parasols and Canes, Rubber Goods, Hoop Skirts and Baskets, Clocks, Jewelry, Perfumery, Toys and all descrip- tions of Fancy Goods and Staple Notions. ap25tf</p>	<p>L. & G. BRONNER & CO. 171 Main St. bet. 5th & 6th. LOUISVILLE, KY. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Silks, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Laces, Hats, Straw- Goods, Trimmings, Pattern- Bonnets, Head-Nets, Fancy, And White Goods.</p>	<p>GEO. W. WICKS, (Successor to Noek, Wicks & Co.) TOBACCO AND COTTON FACTOR, AND DEALER IN BAGGING AND ROPE, AND ALL KINDS OF Manufactured Tobacco, Cotton Yarns, &c., 192 Main Street, bet. Third and Fourth, LOUISVILLE, KY. nov25tf</p>	<p>WE have removed our business to our new house on the northeast corner of Main and Fifth street, (near our old stand), where we are now prepared to execute the orders of our friends with facilities for the accurate and prompt dispatch of business, such as no house in the West can surpass. We have also re- moved the Louisville Chemical Works. No. 23, 29, and 30 Fifth Street, Bet. Main and Water, in the rear of our Store. We have introduced entirely new, complete and expensive apparatus and machinery for the manufacture of Pure Powders, Fine Chemicals, Ethers, Acids, Solid Fluid Extracts, Pharmaceutical Preparations of Standard Strength. In all our preparations our guide shall be the code of the United States Pharmacopoeia. This addition of Chemical manufacturing to our business as Wholesale Druggists enables us to meet the lowest Eastern prices for all articles of equal strength and purity, and making our- selves these Powders and Preparations, we know and are directly responsible for their quality and standard strength. A complete list of all our products sent by mail upon application to us. Especial quote- ations also made to all Druggists and Physicians. We are Agents in the State of Kentucky and Tennessee for J. B. Nichols & Co's Chemicals.</p>
<p>J. M. ROBINSON & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., 135 Main Street, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH, LOUISVILLE, KY. nov25tf</p>	<p>THOS. ANDERSON, W. L. McCAMPBELL, JOHN W. ARMSTRONG, JOHN A. ORR.</p> <p>ANDERSON, McCAMPBELL & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS! Old No. 518, New No. 187, Main Street, North Side, between Fifth and Sixth, LOUISVILLE, KY. je25 6m</p>	<p>D. R. YOUNG & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Fancy Goods WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS! Hosiery, Etc., COMPRISING A CHOICE NEW STOCK OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, 200 SOUTH SIDE MAIN, Between Fifth and Sixth Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY. feb24 ly</p>	<p>JOHN PEARCE, MANUFACTURER OF LOCOMOTIVE & UPRIGHT TUBULAR BOILERS, FLUE & PLAIN Cylinder Boilers, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, LARD TANKS, BANK VAULTS, Chemical and Varnish Makers' Kettles, Main Street, bet'n Eleventh and Twelfth, LOUISVILLE, KY. All Work of the Best Material and Workmanship. Repairs promptly attended to and all work warranted. ap28 tf</p>	<p>SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. We are the only Agents in this State of George Trotter & Co., of New York, whose instruments are so well known in this country, and Europe for their excellence and fine finish. We keep a large amount of their instruments, which we sell at their card rates. We are also Wholesale Agents for Dr. John Bull's Medicines AND THE GENUINE SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP All of which we offer at minimum prices. feb 10 tf</p>	
<p>T. & R. SLEVIN & CAIN, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS! Old No. 600, New No. 217 Main Street, Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel, LOUISVILLE, KY. NO RECEIVING LARGE SUPPLIES OF SEASONABLE FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS, To which we invite the attention of the Trade. nov25 tf</p>	<p>J. A. CARTER, J. G. CARTER.</p> <p>CARTER & BROTHER, JOBBER IN Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS Corner Sixth and Main Sts., LOUISVILLE, KY.</p>	<p>J. H. WRIGHT, SIDNEY PARKER.</p> <p>J. H. WRIGHT & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN White Goods, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, AND NOTIONS! 186 SOUTH SIDE MAIN, Between Fifth and Sixth Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY. jan20 ly</p>	<p>171 nov25 tf</p> <p>LOUISVILLE GLASS WORKS. KRACK & REED, GLASS MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Window Glass, Druggists' Grocers' and Confectioners' Glass-Ware, Tam- blers, Goblets, Coal-Oil Lamps, and Chimneys, Wine and Brandy Bottles. Send for a price list. Warehouses—41 Bullitt Street. Factories—Cor. Clay and Franklin. LOUISVILLE, KY. feb 21 ly—[sep 15]</p>	<p>R. A. ROBINSON & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, No. 515 Main Street, LOUISVILLE, KY. nov 25 tf</p>	
	<p>WE are prepared to offer the trade a full and complete stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS! OUR TERMS ARE CASH. JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., No. 70 Sixth Street. sept 1f</p>		<p>WASHING MACHINE! THE BEST IN THE WORLD!! THE only Machine that will do an entire fam- ily washing without any hand rubbing. Cheap, portable, easily cleaned, and not liable to get out of order. EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE! MANUFACTURED BY PITKIN, WIARD & CO., Louisville, Ky. feb10 ly</p>	<p>HENRY CHAMBERS & CO. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 219 Main Street, Opposite the Louisville Hotel. LOUISVILLE, KY. nov 25 tp</p>	

Universities and Institutes.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE

THIRTIETH ANNUAL SESSION.

THE Kentucky School of Medicine and the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, having united, the regular annual session will commence on the first Monday in October and continue four months.

FACULTY.

THEODORE S. BELL, M. D., Emeritus Professor of the Science and Practice of Medicine, and Public Hygiene.
LEWIS ROCKWELL, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine.
LLEWELLYN POWELL, M. D., Professor of Obstetric Medicine.
H. M. McLELLAN, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.
G. W. BAYLESS, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
C. W. WRIGHT, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
JAMES M. HOLLOWAY, M. D., Professor of Physiology.
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J. M. BODINE, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
A. B. COOK, M. D., Professor of the Surgical Diseases of the Genito Urinary Organs and Rectum.
J. A. IRELAND, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine.
J. W. BENSON, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery and Dean of the Faculty.

From the foregoing announcement it will be perceived that the late Faculty of the Kentucky School of Medicine have accepted Professorships in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, and that the two Medical Schools of this city are now united. Embraced in this arrangement was the understanding that the graduates of the Kentucky School of Medicine shall be entitled to the *ad eundem* degree of the University, and shall receive the Diploma thereof free of charge to them at any regular commencement.

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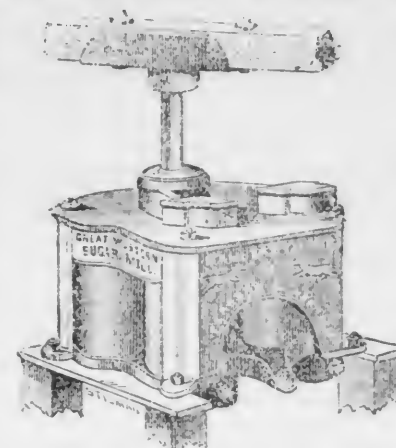
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